

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Before this amendment, claims 1-40 were pending. In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 40 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. patent 6,249,281 to Chen (hereinafter "Chen"). The Examiner rejected claims 1-39 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Chen in view of U.S. patent 6,396,500 to Qureshi (hereinafter "Qureshi").

With this amendment, Applicants amend claims 1-4, 10, 13-17, 23, 27-30, 36, and 40. Applicants further add new dependent claims 41-47. Support for the claim amendments and new claims may be found in the specification at least at page 14, line 4 to page 17, line 4. Applicants believe the amended claims clearly distinguish over the cited references, for at least the following reasons.

Claim 1

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Chen in view of Qureshi. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

As recited in claim 1, as amended, an adapter comprises a transceiver that receives audio or video information from at least two different sources—a first system and a capture device. The adapter receives at least one of audio or video information from the first system, wherein the audio or video information is generated from a presentation file. For example, the first system may be a computer executing a Microsoft PowerPoint program that is used to output slides from a *.ppt file. The adapter receives the audio or video from the computer generated as a result of the slide show presentation. By capturing the audio or video information from the computer, the adapter is not coupled to or concerned about the application program (e.g., Microsoft PowerPoint) used for the presentation.

In addition to receiving audio or video information from the first system, the adapter also receives information captured by the capture device during the presentation. Examples of capture devices include a video capture device, a microphone, and the like. For

example, the adapter may receive audio information (e.g., what is spoken by the presenter or attendees of the presentation) captured by a microphone.

Claim 1, as amended, further recites, *"selecting, at the adapter, a set of one or more keyframes from the video information received from the first system or the capture device."* *The adapter communicates one or more keyframes from the set of keyframes using the transceiver.* For example, the information may be communicated to an output device or may be communicated to a storage device. Advantages of selecting keyframes is described in the specification in several places, including at least page 13, line 16 to page 17, line 4, which states that the adapter "stores information related to the keyframes and discards other video information. In this manner, the amount of storage resources required for storage of the captured video information is reduced," *page 13, lines 19-21*. Further, the selected keyframes "provide a convenient means for browsing the content of the captured video and indicate points in the video sequence where replay could be started," *page 14, lines 1-3*.

Details for selecting keyframes are further described at least with respect to FIG. 4. For example, keyframes may be selected based on frames "that are significantly different from the previously selected frames," *page 14, lines 8-9*, or that are different based on exceeding "a user-configurable threshold," *page 14, line 23*. Alternatively, the selection of keyframes may use an image-based comparison method, optical character recognition techniques, or the like as described at least at page 15, lines 9-31.

Applicants submit that the features recited in claim 1 are not taught or suggested by Chen or Qureshi, considered individually or in combination. In particular, Applicants submit that the cited references do not teach or suggest, *"selecting, at the adapter, a set of one or more keyframes,"* and *"communicating, from the adapter using the transceiver, one or more keyframes from the set of keyframes,"* as recited in claim 1. Chen teaches techniques for generating an on-demand presentation (reference 330 in Fig. 3 of Chen) using a set of presentation slides (reference 315 in Fig. 3) and associated audio and/or video information (reference 320 in Fig. 3) of a live presentation (col. 3 lines 52-58). However, Applicants submit that Chen fails to teach anything about "selecting, at the adapter, a set of one or more keyframes," and "communicating, from the adapter using the transceiver, one or more keyframes

from the set of keyframes," as required in claim 1. Qureshi does not cure the deficiencies of Chen. Qureshi teaches a method and system for translating slides into pages of animated and non-animated objects for graphical display as a slide show by a viewing facility such as a browser. Qureshi does not seem to teach or suggest selecting, at the adapter, a set of one or more keyframes, and communicating, from the adapter using the transceiver, one or more keyframes from the set of keyframes. Accordingly, even if Chen and Qureshi were combined, the resultant combination fails to teach or suggest "selecting, at the adapter, a set of one or more keyframes," and "communicating, from the adapter using the transceiver, one or more keyframes from the set of keyframes," as recited in claim 1. For at least these reasons, Applicants submit that Chen, Qureshi, or the combination do not teach or suggest the invention recited in Applicants' claim 1. Applicants thus submit that claim 1 is in a condition for allowance.

Claims 2-39, 41-47

Applicants submit that independent claims 14 and 27 should be allowable for at least a similar rationale as discussed for allowing claim 1, and others. Independent claims 14 and 27 recite, in one form or another, that the adapter selects a set of one or more keyframes from the video information received from the first system or the capture device, and communicates one or more of the selected keyframes. As stated with respect to claim 1, Chen, Qureshi, or the combination do not teach or suggest these limitations. Therefore, Applicants submit that independent claims 14 and 27 are in condition for allowance.

Applicants further submit that dependent claims 2-13, 15-26, 28-39, and 41-47, which depend either directly or indirectly from claims 1, 14, and 27 should also be allowed for at least a similar rationale as discussed for allowing claims 1, 14, and 27, and others.

Claim 40

Claim 40 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Chen. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claim 40 has been amended to specifically include a "physical adapter" and "selecting, at the physical adapter, a set of one or more keyframes." As stated above with respect

to claim 1, Chen does not teach or suggest selecting one or more keyframes. Further, as previously stated in the Amendment of March 17, 2005 and as noted by the Examiner at page 2 of the Office Action, the cited references do not teach or suggest a physical adapter. Therefore, for at least these reasons, Applicants submit that claim 40 is in condition for allowance.

Additional Considerations

Applicants believe the amendments and remarks above, among others, clearly distinguish the instant invention from the cited references. Applicants further believe we can swear behind the Chen reference so as to disqualify the Chen reference as prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(e), if such action is warranted in further prosecution of the instant application. At present, Applicants believe such action is unnecessary given the clear distinctions from the cited references.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicants believe all claims now pending in this Application are in condition for allowance and an action to that end is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned at 650-326-2400.

Respectfully submitted,



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